

REMARKS

The Examiner has rejected Claims 1-28 under 35 U.S.C 102(b) as being anticipated by Chen et al. (USPN 5,506,955). Further, the Examiner has rejected Claims 1-28 under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al. (USPN 5,506,955), in view of SNMPTranslate [Zeus Documentation]. Applicant respectfully disagrees with such rejection, especially in view of the amendments made hereinabove.

Specifically, applicant has incorporated the subject matter of Claims 2, 4, 6, and 8 et al. into each of the independent claims. Specifically, applicant now claims:

“wherein a list of management information bases (MIBs) is received from a user utilizing an MIB graphical user interface, where the MIBs are selected based on which of a plurality of protocol components are to be decoded;

wherein the list of MIBs is compiled in order to generate a map;

wherein the numerical identifier is translated to the textual identifier utilizing the map;

wherein the map includes a list of the numerical identifiers each with the associated textual identifier;

wherein an analysis graphical user interface is included with a summary window for displaying the textual identifier, and a decode window for displaying decoded frames simultaneously with the summary window” (see this or similar language in each of the independent claims).

The Examiner has admitted that Chen does not specifically teach the detailed receiving, compiling, loading, decoding and displaying (as claimed by applicant). The Examiner continues, however, by arguing that such details are inherent towards the implementation of Chen’s method set forth in the following excerpts from Chen:

“To make the SNMP manager able to translate decimal coding into text, a file must be provided that describes the variables and the hierarchy. The file must describe the variables in a subset of the Abstract Syntax

Notation(ASN.1) as defined by ISO in Open Systems Interconnect, Specification for Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)", International Organization for Standardization, International Standard 8824, December 1987, and hereby incorporated by reference as background material. The subset used by SNMP is defined in RFC 1065. A file that describes a (sub)set of variables and the hierarchy is referred to as a MIB file because it is said to describe a "Management Information Base" or "MIB". MIB is further discussed in McCloghrie, K. and Rose, M., "Management Information Base for Network Management of TCP/IP-based Internets", RFC 1066, TWG, August 1988, and hereby incorporated by reference as background material. " (col. 46, lines 20-37)

"The xmsservd daemon can produce an MIB file that describes all the variables currently exported to snmpd. This is done whenever a SIGINT is sent (kill -2) to the xmsservd process. The MIB file is created in ASN.1 notation and placed in /usr/lpp/xmsservd/xmsservd.mib. Any old copy of the file is overwritten. The generated MIB file can be compiled with the mosy command to produce a file in the format required by IBM NetView/6000. This file can then be appended to whichever file the SNMP manager is reading to interpret textual information about the variables." (col. 47, lines 25-40)

Applicant respectfully disagrees with this assertion. Chen is silent with respect to much of the implementation thereof, thus calling into question the enablement thereof. More importantly, applicant's novel claimed implementation is deemed to provide numerous advantages over the deficient teachings of Chen.

Just by way of example, applicant teaches and claims that a list of management information bases (MIBs) is received, not just *one*, as suggested by Chen. Moreover, applicant's claimed multiple MIBs are chosen by a user. To facilitate this, such user may perform such selection by utilizing an MIB graphical user interface. To this end, a user may select multiple MIBs based on which of a plurality of protocol components are to be decoded. Thus, only applicant teaches and claims the compilation of a list of MIBs that are user-selected as a function of which of a plurality of protocol components are to be decoded.

Still yet, applicant now teaches and claims an analysis graphical user interface that is included with a summary window for displaying the textual identifier, and a decode window for displaying decoded frames simultaneously with the summary window, for enhanced network analysis.

It appears that the Examiner has relied on an inherency argument regarding the above emphasized claim limitations. In view of the arguments made hereinabove, any such inherency argument has been adequately rebutted, and a notice of allowance or a specific prior art showing of such claim features, in combination with the remaining claim elements, is respectfully requested. See MPEP 2112.

The Examiner is reminded that a claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described in a single prior art reference. *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. Of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Moreover, the identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as contained in the claim. *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.* 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989). The elements must be arranged as required by the claim. This criterion has simply not been met by the Chen reference, especially in view of the amendments/remarks set forth hereinabove.

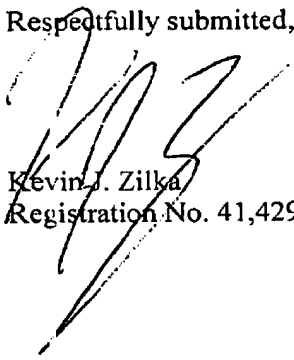
Still yet, to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art and not based on applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed.Cir.1991).

Applicant respectfully asserts that at least the third element of the *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been met, since the prior art references, when combined, fail to teach or suggest all the claim limitations.

Again, a notice of allowance or a specific prior art showing of such claim features, in combination with the remaining claim elements, is respectfully requested.

In the event a telephone conversation would expedite the prosecution of this application, the Examiner may reach the undersigned at (408) 505-5100. Applicants are enclosing a check to pay for the added claims. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-1351 (Order No. NAIIP0100).

Respectfully submitted,

  
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